axillary, 3-6 flowers on 1-4 mm long peduncle; pedicel 6-9 mm long, minutely glandulose punctate. *Calyx-tube* campanulate, 4-4.5 mm long, 3 mm wide, minutely glandulose punctate, 4-lobed, lobes 2-2.5 mm long, ovate-triangular. *Petals* 4, ovate, 6-7 mm long. *Stamens* 8, subequal, filament 5-6 mm long, anther linear-lanceolate, 6-7 mm long, briefly curved, 1-porose, connective not produced, dorsally ending in 0.5-0.8 mm long fleshy spur and ventrally ending in two tubercles. *Ovary* adnate to the calyx tube by 8 septa, extra-ovarial chambers 8, all descending to the base of the ovary. *Style* filiform, 10-12 mm long, glabrous, stigma punctiform.

Distribution: BURMA: Upper Burma, Hpimaw, gullies of Naungp Chaung valley, alt. 1333-2000 m, Aug. 1914, *Kingdon Ward* 1775 (Holotype E); Valley of Nan Tamai, alt. 1666-2000 m, 7 Aug. 1937, *Kingdon Ward* 12898 (BM); North of Hkinbum, alt. 1333 m, 13 June 1953, *Kingdon Ward* 20979 (BM); E. Upper Burma, alt. 2000 m, June 1924, *Forrest* 24536 (K, E). VIETNAM: Near Chapa, alt. 1900 m, July 1927, *A. Petelot* 3096 (K, BM).

Hitherto *Sporoxeia sciadophila* has been known from Burma and the specimen *A. Petelot* 3096 from Vietnam represents easterly extension of its range and a new record for Vietnam. Though this species is not recorded in the adjoining province of Yunnan in S. China, which is a contiguous area, further exploration might bring about its discovery.

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BURKILLIODENDRON—A NEW GENERIC NAME IN FABACEAE

Burkillia a new genus in Fabaceae was described in honour of I. H. Burkill, by Ridley (Flora of Malay Peninsula 5 : 304, 1925). But this name is preoccupied and is a later homonym of *Burkillia* West & West (Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 6: 228, 1907), an algal genus. According to Article 64 of the Code (1966), *Burkillia* Ridley is illegitimate and has to be rejected. Accordingly, a new name, *Burkilliodendron* is now provided.

Burkilliodendron Sastry, gen. nom. nov. *Burkillia* Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. 5: 304, 1925. (non West & West 1907); Hutchinson, Gen. Fl. Plants 1: 379, 1964.

Burkilliodendron album (Ridley) Sastry, comb. nov. *Burkillia alba* Ridley, Fl. Mal. Penins. 5: 305, 1925.

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NOTES ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *INDIGOFERA HOCHSTETTERI* BAKER AND *ACALYPHA MALABARICA* MUELL.-ARG. IN MADRAS STATE

During the course of the author's studies on the Flora of Coimbatore, Madras State, *Indigofera hochstetteri* Baker and *Acalypha malabarica* Muell.-Arg. were collected. This is the first record in Madras State. Detailed descriptions of these species are given below for a better understanding and easy identification of the species.

Indigofera hochstetteri Baker in Oliver, Fl. Trop. Africa 2: 101. 1871; Nair & Koshy in Journ. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 60: 330. 1963; Maheshwari, Fl. Delhi 118. 1963; Santapau & Janardhanan in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 8, Suppl. 1: 18. 1967. *I. anabaptista* Steud. ex Baker in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 2: 102. 1876; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 1: 221. (Repr. ed.) 1957; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 1: 334. (Repr. ed.) 1958; Duthie, Fl. Upp. Gang. Pl. 1: 231. (Repr. ed.) 1960. *I. arenaria* A. Rich. Tent. Fl. Abyss. 1: 183. 1847 (non E. May, 1835-1837). *I. ornithopodoides* Hochst. ex Jaub. & Spach. Illust. Pl. Or. t. 480. 1856 (non Cham. & Schlecht. 1830). *I. jaubertiana* Schweinf. in Bull. Herb. Boissier, App. 2: 1876.

A diffuse herb; stems 5-35 cm long, grooved, thinly clothed with appressed white hairs. Leaves upto 6 cm long; petioles 0.5-1.7 cm long; stipules 0.6 cm long, filiform, hairy, persistent; leaflets 3-5, ±2 × 0.6 cm, shortly petiolulate, elliptic, obovate, oblanceolate, apiculate, thinly clothed with white appressed hairs on both the surfaces. Flowers 10-20, crowded in axillary and short peduncled racemes; pedicels short; bracts linear-lanceolate, hairy; calyx ± 3.5 mm long, 5-lobed; lobes long, linear, subulate, sub-equal; tube very short; corolla ±4 mm long, pale pink, slightly exerted; standard petal obovate, hairy without; wing petals obliquely oblong; keel petals united upto their middle; stamens 9+1, anthers apiculate, ovary sub-sessile, style short and incurved, stigma capitate. Pods 1.3-2.3 × 0.3 cm, linear, reflexed, clothed with white appressed hairs, quite flat with shortly raised longitudinal ridge along the centre of the flattened faces, septate, apiculate, 4-8 seeded. Seeds ± 3 × 2 mm, sub-quadrangular, compressed, brown.

Gamble (*loc. cit.*, p. 221) states "I found *Indigofera anabaptista* Steud.; F. B. I. 2. 102 in the Fort at Bellary. It had probably come from a seed casually imported from Sind or Arabia". Cooke (*loc. cit.*, p. 334) states "A very rare plant, confined (in India) to Sind and the Punjab".

MADRAS STATE: Coimbatore, *Chandrabose* 28997 (MH).

Distribution: Afghanistan, Arabia, Belgian Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, French Sudan, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Tanganyika, Uganda, W. Pakistan.

Flowering & fruiting: May to November.

Acalypha malabarica Muell.-Arg. in Linnaea 34:42. 1865, in DC. Prodr. 15:871. 1866; Hook. f. Fl. Brit. India 5:416. 1887; Pax & Hoffmann in Engler, Pflanzenr. 85:97. 1924; Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras 2:930. (Repr. ed.) 1957; Cooke, Fl. Pres. Bombay 3:109. (Repr. ed.) 1958. *Ricinocarpus malabaricus* O. Kze. Rev. 2: 618. 1891.

An erect herb, 15-33 cm high; stems pubescent. Leaves petiolate, elliptic-ovate or elliptic-lanceolate, crenate-serrate, sub-acute at apex, acute or sub-acute at base, sparsely hairy; petioles upto 5 cm long, slender, pubescent. Spikes 0.8-2 cm long, axillary, androgynous; bracts of the female flowers 2-4 mm long, 4-8 mm broad, folded, enclosing 2-5 flowers, shortly toothed; teeth upto 24, bordered with gland tipped hairs. Capsules ± 2 × 2.5 mm, hirsute, 3-seeded. Seeds ovoid, smooth.

Gamble (*loc. cit.*) has reported the occurrence of this taxon from S. Kanara and Mysore.

MADRAS STATE: Coimbatore, *Chandrabose* 28993 (MH).

Distribution: India: Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra and Mysore State.

Flowering & fruiting: Throughout the year.

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A NEW COMBINATION IN *THERIOPHONUM* BL. (ARACEAE)

A new monotypical genus of Araceae, *Pauella* Ramam. et Seb. has been described in the Bulletin of the Botanical Survey of India 8 (3-4): 348-351, 1967, illustrated with an excellent plate. But the differences of the genus have much more specific than generic character. It was pointed out the linear-lanceolate or oblong-lanceolate leaf blade, the elongate exserted appendix, not truncate at base, but gradually merges into the inflorescence. The leaves of the Araceae show a large variation also within many genera, for instance in the genus *Typhonium* Schott appears sagittate, hastate, tripartite or pedate leaves; in the genus *Arophyton* Jumelle cordate, hastate, tripartite and pedate leaves; etc. The juvenile and adult leaves in Araceae are often quite different. Only another leaf form and a more elongated appendix can't be used to separate an own genus. An appendix which is not truncate at base also appears in the genus *Theriophonum* Bl. The flowers of *Pauella* Ramam. et Seb. principally agree with those of the genus *Theriophonum* Bl. There is no doubt that *Pauella sivagangana* Ramam. et Seb. represents a good species of the genus *Theriophonum* Bl. Therefore the following new combination is necessary:

Theriophonum sivaganganum (Ramam. et Seb.) Bogner comb. nov.

Pauella sivagangana Ramam. et Seb. in Bull. bot. Surv. India 8 (3-4): 348-351, 1967.

Holotype *Ramamurthy* 20794 A (CAL).

This species falls in the section II *Calyptrocoryne* (Bl.) Engl. of the genus *Theriophonum* Bl. The genus *Theriophonum* Bl. is distributed in India and Ceylon.

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